

CURRENT TOPICS.

THREE inches of snow at New Orleans, and severe weather at other southern points, may serve to reconcile denizens of more northern latitudes to the dominion of the ice king.

AFTER the fourth of March there will be more millionaires in the United States senate than ever before since the organization of the government. Newly all the newly elected senators are of this class.

ALL the bills now before congress for the new apportionment of representatives give Minnesota five members, and that number may be considered as her quota under any apportionment that may be made.

ACCOUNTS from England of the effects of the cold weather reveal unprecedented suffering from that cause. People perish in the streets of London and other large towns. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the railroads were only kept open with the greatest difficulty.

LEGISLATURES are now in session in twenty-eight states, but a year hence, in most of these states, no session will be held owing to the general adoption of the biennial system, which everywhere gives entire satisfaction to the people, whatever the politicians may say about it.

THE Illinois legislature is considering a bill providing that any man convicted of beating his wife shall be publicly whipped. Careful readers of current news cannot have failed to notice that whipping for crime is becoming more popular than formerly. Whether this sentiment marks retrogression or otherwise, may be a topic for discussion.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision to the effect that the old income tax is constitutional. This is the first time the supreme court has had the question before it, and as was expected, the decision of the lower court is affirmed and all chance for quibble and objection is obviated. It is said that under this decision the case against Samuel J. Tilden, and others as well, which has been hanging a long time in expectancy thereof, will be vigorously prosecuted.

PROF. Riley of the national entomological commission, who has written a good deal about the locusts, predicts their appearance this year in various localities, but not in the northwest. There are two broods, one that appears every seventeen years and one every thirteen years—the latter not coming north of Missouri and southern Illinois, while the first brood will occupy various eastern states from the great lakes to New Orleans. By a coincidence both broods come together this year, but not in the same place.

SENATOR MAKEY of Texas, is reported to have said in a recent interview that he was opposed from beginning to end to any movement to cut new states out of Texas, and that, although there had been agitation on the subject, and the project might be brought forward in the Legislature, he was sure it would receive no support of consequence, as the people were universally opposed to it. Texas is large enough for half a dozen states of the size of New York, and that it will ultimately be divided, according to the act of annexation, is not doubted, but the time has not yet come to move in the matter.

THE pushing of railroads far in advance of population is a topic in the Springfield Republican, which shows that while New England, the middle states and the Atlantic coast have only about 1 1/2 miles of railroad to every 1000 population, the Pacific States have three miles, and the new Northwest four miles to only 1000. The Republican says that a country which is absorbing 500,000 yearly in immigration, and nearly 1,000,000 more by natural increase, can afford to lay track ahead of settlement; but if railroad building goes on at the present rate, there is a time not far ahead when track-laying will have to wait for population to catch up.

IN 1829 Capt. Thomas Shreve of St. Louis invented and patented a snag-bow for use on the Mississippi, the model of which was the same as that in use to-day. He appeared before congress in 1834, asking the Government for compensation for the use of said patent, and nine favorable reports had been made from time to time by several committees of Congress before Capt. Shreve's death in 1851, and one or more since then, but it was not until last week that congress substantially recognized the claim by appropriating \$50,000 to his heirs, which was drawn from the treasury by Walter R. Carter, his son-in-law and taken to St. Louis. Capt. Shreve was engaged for a long time in improving the Red River of Louisiana, and the town of Shreveport was named in his honor.

VALUABLE presents or "favors" as they are called are bestowed upon guests at the private balls of the New York fashionable millionaires. Ladies attending some of these balls have received \$100 worth of jewelry. Mrs. William Astor distributed 300 favors, averaging in value about \$20 apiece, while the cost of her ball is estimated at \$15,000. They are usually given to the young ladies who dance the "German" and are intended to be preserved as souvenirs of the occasion. While the Astors, Belmonts, Rossvells, etc., are abundantly able to dispense such presents, there are hundreds of humbler imitators, in the various grades of society, who find the custom rather too expensive for their limited means—but nevertheless it must be followed or they will lose caste in society.

THE power of the railroad and money kings of the country is becoming better understood than ever before, and there is vigorous talk about checking that power. Senator Beck, of Kentucky said in a recent interview, that five men—Scott of the Pennsylvania Central, Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio, Huntington of the Union Pacific, Jay Gould, and Vanderbilt—can sit down,

and in five minutes' chat, fix a tax of \$20,000,000 upon the commerce of the country by raising freight two cents a bushel, and do it according to law. So much power in a few hands, and the strong temptations to use it for their own advantage, will produce an outbreak sooner or later. The rights of the people are so clearly defined that no one can doubt which side will succeed if a contest should be precipitated.

A STATISTICIAN in Harper's Magazine shows that, as to the total valuation of the national wealth, the United States stands third, Great Britain and France only leading. In average annual income per inhabitant of this country rivals Great Britain and leads all others. In annual accumulations we are far ahead of all. At present the republic is growing rich at the rate of \$2,300,000 a day.

CAPT. EADS is still pushing his scheme for a ship railway across the isthmus. Though it is pronounced not feasible by the best authorities, he claims that it has advantages over all others. John Roach, the great shipbuilder says: "A ship or steamer of large dimensions cannot in safety be taken out of the water with a cargo on board, as there would be great danger of injury to the hull, and consequently cannot be safely transported with cargo on a ship railway." In addition to the above, Admiral Ammen quoted the following as condemning the Eads plans: Harlem, Wallingworth & Co. and Pusey, Jones & Co. of Wilmington, Del., the Continental works of New York, and James Parker of the American Shipmasters' association of New York, Lieut. Commander Goringe, U. S. N., who brought the obelisk from Egypt and set it up in Central Park, denounces the scheme of Eads as a humbug.

FACTS ABOUT THE HALIFAX AWARD. Much comment has been caused by the hesitation manifested by Secretary Everts to assist in the investigation of the alleged frauds in the Canadian fishery award, as charged by Prof. Hinde.

It is understood the real reason for the secretary's inaction is that he knows that when the award was made in England it was an arbitrary decision, without any reference whatever to the facts. When the commission met and heard the case, Mr. Delfosse, the Belgian minister, said the Alabama award had resulted in giving too large a sum to the United States, and some of the rights to be restored. He proposed \$2,000,000. The British commissioner objected to this and said Mr. Kellogg, the American representative, thinking that the verdict had to be unanimous, and that by so doing he would prevent England from receiving any award at all. Mr. Delfosse was angry at this, and said he would make it \$5,500,000, to which Mr. Kellogg, of course, objected; but the English representative assented, and it was found that a majority of the court had the power to make the verdict, so that the United States lost \$3,500,000 through the misinterpretation of the terms of the compact. The facts are well known to Mr. Everts, who realizes that is of no use to enter into investigation, even when conducted for not doing so.

THE Ponca Indian Troubles. The commission appointed by the president, consisting of Brig. Gens. George Crook and Nelson A. Miles, United States army. Wm. Stickney of Washington, and Walter Allen of Newton, Mass., to confer with the Ponca Indians for the purpose of ascertaining facts in regard to their recent removal and present condition, so far as necessary to determine the question what justice and humanity requires should be done by the United States government in the premises, have submitted a report which sustains the case of the Indians very strongly, and recommends substantial redress for all the injuries they have received.

NO CHEAP TELEGRAPHY. A Veteran Electrician's Review of the Selling Out Schemes and His Illustrations to Prove the Hopelessness of Meeting the Popular Demand.

From the Philadelphia Times. "Easily duped capitalists and an unobscrving portion of the public," he said, with a smile, "may fondly and eagerly follow so attractive a will-o'-the-wisp, but just as sure as night follows day will they meet with disappointment. I tell you there is no way to get cheap telegraphy by competition under the present state of things. I will give you an illustration of the manner in which ostensible opposition lines have been started and how they have been swallowed up by the Western Union. Suppose I undertake to start such a line between here and New York. I fix my capital stock at \$200,000. Of this amount I succeed in getting \$100,000 subscribed. I then build the wire line at a cost not exceeding \$50,000. That leaves a nice little \$50,000 in my pocket, not to speak of the \$100,000 in stock not subscribed for, but issued to myself for the purpose of giving me the controlling interest. I now make a great show of virtuous respect for the popular demand by running the line for a time at low rates and perhaps without any profit. But I am aware that there is a good time coming. It comes—that is, the Western Union comes. Finding that I control the stock it offers to buy me out. I am willing to sell a thing that I got for nothing. I agree to take say \$25,000 for the \$100,000 in stock that was not subscribed for, but was issued to myself. When I get that I have realized a profit of just \$75,000, and the easy-going gentlemen who furnished the \$50,000 to build the line do not get one cent of their money back. This occurred over and over again and I suppose it will never cease. It may seem hard to understand how capitalists can be so foolish as to allow unscrupulous schemers to dupe them in this manner, and yet the history of the telegraph is full of just such illustrations as I have given.

"There has been more than \$300,000,000 subscribed to telegraph stock of which the subscribers never got back a cent. Until the government interferes there can be no hope for a better state of things, and cheap telegraphy will be but a temporary delusion. The so-called opposition companies will be run ostensibly in accordance with the popular demand until the organizers can get no more subscribers, and then they will sell out to the monopoly."

How Our Forests are Used Up. From the Rochester Democrat.

Our forests are rapidly going, while no adequate provision is being made to restore them. The state of New York has a great park full of timber in the northern wilderness, but annual fires are making havoc in that region. The great woods are probably losing more than they gain from annual growth. Wood is becoming an ever scarcer and necessary article, and many states the forests on level ground have mostly disappeared, and only remain upon high hills or mountains, which are not easily accessible. The Monetary Times tells how the forests disappear:

To make stave pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make our iceber matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Laths and boot trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of our bricks consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover

with forest about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repair consumes about 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost \$25,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for repairs. In the Northwest there has been a very rapid destruction of the forests, and much solicitude is felt as to the future source of the timber supply. Straw lumber has been manufactured to some extent in Kansas, and is said to answer the purpose very well. Straw lumber may be the lumber of the future. The refuse straw from the great grain-producing states of the West is utilized. Instead of raising trees, the land can be devoted to grain, which may be sold, and the straw for lumber. Coal for fuel and straw for inside finishing may relieve the pressure on the forests and given them a chance to grow.

How Grant was Captured for the Republicans.

Thurlow Weed, in a recent interview, tells this story: "I propose to show how Gen. Grant became the republican instead of the democratic candidate for president. Before the presidential canvass for 1868 had opened, thoughtful men of both parties were casting about for suitable candidates. I learned that Dean Richmond, Peter Coggeshall and Cornelius Wadsworth, were secretly preparing the way for Grant's nomination. It was generally understood that while Grant had not been a prominent politician, he had acted before the rebellion with the democratic party. I called a meeting of an impromptu general convention committee that had quietly been doing good republican work in the city for years. Prominent among the members of that committee were John A. Kennedy, James Kelly, James Bowen, Thomas Murphy, et al. This was arranged on Saturday. On the evening of that day Grant's arrival at Long Branch was announced. I immediately took a boat for that place, and after breakfast Sunday morning invited Gen. Grant to smoke his cigar in my room. I then greatly surprised the general by informing him that he would be nominated for president at a republican meeting to be held in New York on the following Monday evening, and that the proceedings would be presented to him by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Thomas Murphy. I added that he need not personally trouble himself about the election; that he had done his work with a bayonet and that the people would do the work with the ballot.

Victor Emanuel's Simple Tastes. From the London News.

The hunting lodge at Licola is a substantial house consisting of a ground floor and one story, stuccoed and stained to a pinkish yellow. It stands on a kind of grass-grown common, with groups of magnificent evergreen oaks on either hand, while opposite is a tiny chapel, with two or three acacia trees. On the upper story is a suite of good rooms intended for the use of royalty, but King Victor Emanuel, with his simple tastes, used to prefer the little vaulted parlor on the ground floor, which opens to the common on two sides, on one of which there is a sort of stone veranda. This little room is simply plastered and stained, and its only furniture is a plain polished table, two or three rush-bottomed chairs, an old velvet sofa upon which the late king slept, though he protested against such "luxury," and an old-fashioned easy chair which the commandant, in spite of the king's remonstrances, had brought in that his royal master might take a comfortable nap after dinner. It is the very simplest royal parlor, perhaps, that all Europe has seen. As soon as the king arrived at Licola, he needed to dismiss his personal attendants, and enjoy the full freedom of being, for a space, a simple country gentleman. Above the sofa hangs the stuffed head of a smooth-skinned dog, the hero of a hundred rounds and a thousand bear-fights. Once he was given up for dead and thrown into a corner, but after two or three days he crawled out, to the astonishment of the game-keeper, half-starved, but cured!

Rainfall Next Summer. Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

The effect of a winter which brings a heavy snowfall in the Rocky Mountains is always followed by a summer that brings an abundance of rain to the Missouri valley. This doesn't rest upon guesswork, like the predictions of almanac-makers, nor upon the supposed influence of certain planets, like the forecasts of Tice and Vennor, but is based upon the simple scientific proposition, which the experience of many years has proved to be correct, that the melting of snow in the Rocky Mountains constitutes the principal source of the rainfall in all this portion of the continent. The snow melting in the mountains rises in the form of vapor, and in this form is borne eastward until it comes in contact with a warmer current, when it is precipitated in the form of rain. Observations taken show that this twenty consecutive years show that this rule has failed—a winter of heavy snowfall in the mountains is followed by an abundant rainfall in this vicinity the next summer. In this vicinity there is but little snow in the winter and there is but little rain here the following summer. All accounts agree that the fall of snow in the mountains this winter is heavy, and therefore, according to this rule, we may look for an abundant rainfall next summer.

Real Estate Worth Having. New York Letter.

A recent sale of Fifth avenue property indicates the immense value it has reached. The plot corner of twenty-sixth street was purchased by the Astors for \$212,000. Its size is 39 by 125 feet, and at this rate, land in that vicinity is worth a million per acre. The Astors have a large extent of property in this avenue, which old John Jacob bought for \$250 per acre. They required, however, the above mentioned plot for special uses, and hence paid a price which would have bought an immense uptown farm, and the fact that Robert Lenox paid only \$10,000 for the thirty acre tract at Lenox Hill, illustrates oldtime quotations. Lenox considered himself outwitted in the bargain, but his son James lived to see one lot, containing a sixteenth part of an acre, worth more than the entire cost of the farm, including both principal and interest. Such are some of the real estate changes.

Benjamin Franklin's Papers. Spenser Randall has laid before the house a communication from Secretary Everts, in which he says: "I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter from Benj. F. Stevens, dispatch agent of the United States at London, stating that he is authorized to sell to the State department the Henry Stevens Franklin collection of manuscripts and books. The letter is accompanied by a list of manuscripts and books, and a descriptive letter from Stevens, in which it is stated that the manuscripts are original papers relative chiefly to public affairs, bequeathed by Benjamin Franklin to his grandson, Wm. Temple Franklin."

The president of the Des Moines, Marshalltown and Milwaukee railroad has advertised for 18,000 railroad ties, which means work on the Milwaukee road to Des Moines.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES.

The supposed murder of I. M. Smith, cashier of the bank of Kansas city, is still involved in mystery.

Tom. Buford of Kentucky who killed Judge Elliot, has had his second trial which resulted in a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity.

Alexander McKay has admitted the robbery of the iron and steel works in Chicago. He is said to have served some time in Canadian penitentiaries and was two years in prison at Auburn, N. Y.

A commercial traveler named Holland, from Philadelphia, is reported to have been robbed of \$21,000 and a check for \$10,000, on the Missouri Pacific train between Jefferson City and Sedalia.

Abel Twigg (colored) was lynched in Burk county, Ga., lately. He testified against his brothers Moses and Frank in their recent trial for murder, and is supposed to have been lynched by negroes for that reason.

In a difficult last Thursday, at Gaines Landing, Ark., endeavoring the collection of a draft for \$100, E. J. O. Stout was shot and killed by John S. Schrader. Both were merchants of Gaines Landing. Schrader was arrested.

Charles Bonner, an aged German, purchased at a Pittsburgh banking house two \$1,000 and nine \$100 bonds of Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo railroad. Shortly after leaving the bank three men crowded him and stole the bonds.

Dr. Washington F. Haulbaugh, a dentist at Piqua, O., shot his wife dead Saturday night with a pistol and then blew his own brains out with a shot gun. He was a drunken, dangerous man, and had been married fifteen years. He leaves two sons and one daughter.

A sensational suicide occurred recently, in Chicago the other night. Louis Grumme, soap manufacturer, was discovered hanging from a tree in a small room in the rear of his factory. There were fourteen men called out on his left wrist, showing that he had first tried to cause his death by severing an artery. On his shirt were dark stains from some liquid, supposed to be poison. Grumme was a German, about thirty-five years old.

A defalcation of some \$25,000 or \$30,000 has been brought to light at the Detroit, Mich., Savings Bank, the oldest savings institution of that city. The guilty parties are two tellers, brothers named Chas. and Herman H. Zeigler, who have long been employed in the bank, and had its unlimited confidence. The embezzlement has been going on for two or three years, and the amount is about \$25,000. The guilty parties are two tellers, brothers named Chas. and Herman H. Zeigler, who have long been employed in the bank, and had its unlimited confidence. The embezzlement has been going on for two or three years, and the amount is about \$25,000.

John V. Sickles, editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce and at one time commercial editor of the Chicago Times and the St. Louis Times, cut an artery of his left wrist at the Commercial Hotel, Chicago, last night, and died in the morning with suicidal intent. The opportune arrival of a physician and the application of restoratives prevented death. The immediate cause of his suicide was the recent and sudden demise of his amorous wife, with whom he had lived eighteen years. Sickles was local editor of the St. Paul paper some twenty years ago.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

Robert Gordon's dry goods store, at Oswego, N. Y., was burned. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$43,000.

Shattuck's pistol and breech loading gun manufactory at Hatfield, Mass., burned a few days ago. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$18,000.

A fire broke out in Powers' grocery store at Wooster, Ohio, and destroyed all the buildings between the hotel and Exchange bank. Total loss, \$25,000; insurance \$13,000.

John Welch, engineer of the transfer steamer, Gen. Nelson, at Muskegon, Michigan, on Monday last, fell from the wheel-house, his foot slipped and he fell, striking his head against the wheel, and was knocked into the river, and when taken out was dead.

E. W. Ford, in the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad company at Fort Dodge, was in the act of repairing a car when a Des Moines & Fort Dodge train passed, caught him between the cars and crushed him. He leaves a wife and four children.

The saw mill and stove factory at Macau, Wis., belonging to Wieklojch, Hatton & Co., were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, with an insurance of \$2,500 on the buildings. There was \$30,000 worth of stock on the mill, which was saved.

The destruction by fire in New York last year aggregated \$22,788,000 in property. The number of fires in 1880, was 1,784; the losses \$1,183,440, and the insurance \$16,403,278. In 1879 the number of fires was 1,551, the losses \$5,571,580, and the insurance \$21,801,710.

Eden Baptist church, Horticultural hall and other buildings were burned in Philadelphia, on Monday last. The loss was \$107,500 and the church \$75,500. The insurance was insured for \$30,000. The insurance on the remaining church property was placed by the congregation. Horticultural hall was sold last summer for \$723,000; insured for \$30,000. Loss, \$219,000; insurance on church, \$40,000.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Gen. John Love of Indianapolis, one of the leading officials of the Galling Gun company, died of heart disease.

The late Geo. Richard, president of the Williamsburg, Va., savings bank, left \$2,000,000 to relatives and friends.

The great millinery firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co., of Milwaukee, are shipping 10,000 barrels of their weekly to Europe.

Thomas Howe died in Harrington, N. H., the other day, in his 102d year, smart and active, and doing his own work till the past month.

The report of the New York Public for the week ended the largest exchange ever known in one week in America, with the general condition of business healthy.

Cornell University, New York, has received \$370,000 from H. W. Sage, \$140,000 from John W. Alden, \$100,000 from A. D. White and \$75,000 from Hiram Sibley.

A Chicago correspondent says the real milk in the Field Letter of solution was the jealousy of the wives of the gentlemen, who have socially outwitted each other for several months.

General Asahel Gridley, one of the oldest, wealthiest and most influential citizens of Illinois, died at Bloomington. He was over 70 years of age, and had resided at Bloomington for many years.

The firm of Field, Lister & Co., of Chicago, has dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Lister retiring to engage exclusively in his extensive mining enterprises in Colorado, where he has been one of the few fortunate investors.

Judge Bump, a noted citizen of Black River Falls, (Wis.), died suddenly last week. He was nearly seventy years of age, having been born on the 26th of February, 1811, at Shipka, New York. For the past thirty-eight years he resided in Wisconsin.

The statement to the effect that Mr. Blaine must resign at once at the time for an election of a successor appears to be a mistake. Thirty days' notice is only necessary in a regular election, but not to fill a vacancy.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Nine deaths have taken place among members of the Dominion of Parliament since the general election of 1878.

The mysterious placards posted all over Ireland are the subject of conversation everywhere. So far as is known they have been traced to no one. They are remarkable as a time when Ireland is overrun by an increasing force of constabulary, who are patrolling the country at all hours of the night. It is generally assumed that the land league has nothing to do with the placards. Fully 1,000 men were engaged in putting up the 60,000 copies distributed to the local organizations. Their success was marvellous. Their are mysterious hints and indications that the next demonstration of the supreme council will be more striking in character than posting of placards.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

The aggregate monthly expenditure by the census bureau is reported to be \$74,123.12. Both houses of the Wisconsin legislature met in joint session Wednesday, when Philutus Sawyer was declared elected United States senator.

The one vacancy on the retiring list the army will be filled by the retirement of Surgeon General Barneet, and the promotion of Dr. Baxter, chief medical purveyor, to be sergeant general.

George H. Foster has been nominated United States district attorney for the southern district of New York in place of Woodford. This nomination is regarded as a direct cut at Conkling and that a bit of a row will grow out of it.

The directors of the Chicago racing association have adopted a programme for the summer meeting for a week ending July 23. The premiums offered aggregate \$39,000, the largest for a number of years. Extra purses of \$500 to \$1,000 will be offered for the best time on record in the various classes.

Commissioner Williams of the general land office appeared before the house committee on the public lands and urged the propriety and necessity for a re-survey of the public lands. The committee directed its chairman to request the appropriation committee to include in the sundry civil bill an appropriation for this purpose.

In Tennessee, on the thirteenth ballot, Howell E. Jackson, a State credit Democrat, was elected to the senate. The ballot stood: Jackson 70; Morgan 25; Rose 1. Jackson was declared elected. He was lifted out of his seat by friends, and escorted to the stand, and said that he would do whatever lay in his power to allay all sectional agitation and bring prosperity to the country.

Longfellow's well-known legend of Pandora has been adapted to the operatic stage, and placed upon the boards at the Boston theater. The humorous poet has been transformed into a producer, and has extended his congratulations to Miss Blanche Roosevelt for the success and life she has made as Pandora. However, the piece does not promise to be a great success.

The war department has directed the abolition of the recruiting rendezvous in Washington. This action is taken because the recruiting tool for the army is running low. The order will take effect on February 1, next, when First Lieut. Lamatite, Eleventh infantry, who is in charge, will turn over the public property in his possession, and then proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the commanding general, department of Dakota.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Ingalls introduced a resolution relating to the count of the electoral vote on the 9th prox. After some routine business of minor importance, the bill for the allotment of the lands in severally to Indians came up, and was debated the whole day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bicknell called up the joint resolution relating to the electoral count. The rest of the day was spent in calls of the house, caused by the Republicans filibustering. The question was left precisely where it was at the beginning.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

SENATE.—The bill providing for a public building in Minnesota was passed favorably. A bill was introduced for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy. Mr. Beck made a long speech in favor of free ships. Mr. Blaine replied at considerable length. The naval appropriation bill passed.

HOUSE.—The day was almost entirely consumed in a fruitless endeavor to dispose of the Yeates-Martin contested election bill. The vote thereon being prevented by the filibustering of the Republicans.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

SENATE.—The bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, etc., was reported with an amendment. Bills were introduced to establish a United States bureau of commerce and the revival of foreign commerce on American steamers; for the election of president and vice president by the direct vote of the people. The senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: T. J. Ross, Nevada, Ia.; D. McDonald, Grand Forks, Dakota; Senate rejected the nomination of Robert W. Wallace as United States marshal of South Carolina. Before the senate was called to order, Senator Hamlin had in his hand an official envelope which, he said, contained the credentials of his successor. He added: "If Mr. Hale is as well pleased in coming in as I am at going out, he may be the man."

The vice president presented the credentials of Senator McMillan, and Mr. Conkling, those of his colleague, Mr. Platte. Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, presented the credentials of Gen. Hawley, the new senator from the Nutmeg State, who succeeds Mr. Eaton. All these documents took the usual course and were duly received by the senate. The remainder of the day was devoted to a debate on the lands in severally to Indians bill.

HOUSE.—No business of importance was done, the House being in committee of the whole on the private calendar the entire day. One bill, however, which was reported by the committee, Capt. Hugh N. Page, \$136, gave rise to a long discussion on the late war. Page was an officer under Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, and for meritorious service in that fight was presented a sword by the government. When Virginia seceded, Page was too old to fight, but he resigned his sword and position, and his widow asked the above amount as the balance due him as salary up to the date of his resignation. Congress led the opposition to the claim on the republican side, and said some sharp things, but the speech of Gen. Bragg (dem.) from Wisconsin was the event of the day. He said that he would not be contented with the revival in congress of the old war bitterness, but as long as democrats continue to bring up such questions they must expect to have them discussed. Reed of Maine, House of Tennessee, Hooker of Mississippi, Clittenden and Cox of New York, and Hendrick B. Wright, the democratic greenbacker of Pennsylvania, also made speeches on the subject. The House of Michigan got the floor the committee rose, and the bill went over till next Friday.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Ingalls' electoral count resolution was, by a strict party vote, referred to the committee on electoral count. The Ingalls resolutions are the same as those proposed in 1801. The reference to the select committee of which Mr. Morgan is chairman, was objected to in accordance with the understanding arrived at in the Democratic caucus this morning, that the Morgan resolutions, now pending in the house, will be insisted upon. Mr. Edmunds stated this morning that neither house could leave its chamber to meet the other in convention without a joint resolution. The house of the same character of Mr. Ingalls' resolutions.

The bill confirming to the city of Chicago the land on the Dearborn reservation passed. The Indian land in severally bill was discussed.

HOUSE.—The day was entirely devoted to the case of the death of the North Carolina (contestant) case of Yeates (democratic) vs. Martin (republican), the sitting member. The contestant was declared elected to the seat, and was sworn in.

SENATE.—Another congressional apportionment scheme was under consideration yesterday in a private way; Col. Crooke wants the city engineer of St. Paul elected by the politicians instead of the board of public works.

Bills were introduced last night to build some bridge; to exempt educational institutions from the tax on the sale of land; and to build that familiar old Pigeon river road.

HOUSE.—The bills authorizing the city of St. Paul to issue bonds to purchase the water works, establish a work-house, increase the sewerage fund, repair and build bridges, were passed. A resolution empowering the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the management of the St. Cloud normal school to send for persons and papers, and employ a stenographer, was adopted. A joint resolution, requesting the committee on congressional apportionment to prepare a bill dividing the state into five congressional districts, was adopted. A senate bill authorizing Minneapolis to issue bonds to the amount of \$30,000 to raise the lower bridge, was passed.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

SENATE.—The time of the senate was largely occupied by a continuation of the Ponca grievances, Kirkwood and Dawes airing their views, the former in defense of his committee and Secretary Schurz, and Mr. Dawes reiterating his former assertions, with some personal modifications. Senator Logan tried to get the Grant bill introduced, but failed, and gave notice that he would call it up to-day. After discussing and amending the pension bill, and a brief executive session, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The entire session was devoted to interesting District of Columbia measures.

Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemist.

New York Tribune. Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of daking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use. And as their capacity, ease of use, and burning power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the value of each powder. Dr. Love's report gave the following:

"The prices at which baking powders are sold to consumers I find to be usually 50 cents per pound. I have therefore calculated their comparative commercial values according to the volume of gas yielded on a basis of 50 cents cost per pound."

Name of the brand	Available gas, cubic inches per each ounce powder	Comparative value, cents per pound
"Royal" (cream tartar powder)	127 4	50 cts
"Patisco" (alum powder)	125 2	49 cts
"Runford's" (phosphate) fresh	122	48 cts
" " old.....	32 7	13 cts
"Hanford's None Such"	121 6	47 3/4 cts
"Redhead's"	117 0	46 cts
"Charm" (alum powder)	116 6	46 cts
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111 9	44 cts
"Cleveland's" (short wt. 3/4 oz.)	110 8	43 cts
"Cazi"	106 8	42 cts
"Tina's Cream"	102 6	40 cts
"Charm's" condensed	98 2	38 1/2 cts
"Andrew's Pearl"	93 2	36 1/2 cts
"Hooker's Perfect"	92 5	36 cts
Bulk powder.....	80 3	30 cts
Bulk "Refined" Powder.....	78 2	29 cts

As regards the alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas to freely to pieces of baking, or under varying climatic changes.

BISMARCK BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN A. STOWELL—Attorney.
13 N. Fourth Street.

DAVID STEWART—Attorney.
Fourth Street.

JOHN B. GARLAND—Attorney.
(City Attorney.) 64 Main Street.

PLANNERY & WETHERBY—Attorneys.
47 Main Street.

GEO. P. PLANNERY . . . J. E. WETHERBY.

A. T. BIGELOW, D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS.
12 W. Main Street.

H. R. POTTER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
U. S. Examiner, Physician.
Office, 37 Main St. Next to Tribune Block.

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J. W. RAYMOND, President.
W. R. BELL, Cashier.
A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
WALTER MARK, President.
C. H. FAIRCHILD, Cashier.
Correspondents—American Exchange National Bank, New York; Merchants National Bank, St. Paul.

W. M. A. BENTLEY, M. D.
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Office on the state in the office will receive prompt attention.
Office 41 Main St., Tribune Block.

U. S. COMMISSIONER.
Judge of Probate and Clerk of District Court.
Office one door below Tribune Block.

GEO. W. SWEET . . . JNO. A. STOWELL.
SWEET & SWEET,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
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THE LARGEST AND
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CUSTER HOTEL.
THOMAS MCGOWAN,
PROPRIETOR.
Fifth Street near Main,
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MARSH & WAKEMAN,
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MALLOY BROS., Proprietors.
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Passage tickets from New York and Boston to all seaports in Europe and Great Britain.

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O. H. BEAL,
DEALER IN

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Fishing Tackle, Etc.
Sharp's & Winchester Rifles
A SPECIALTY.
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Main St., Bismarck, D. T.

WALL PAPER, ETC.

CLIFF BROS.,
WALL PAPER
—AND—
NOTIONS,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Glue, Putty
Varnish Brushes, Etc.
Mixed Paints Always on Hand.
BISMARCK, D. T.

\$5
Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Sit down and upwards as easily made without stain; away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fast to make more money every day can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. H. HARRIS & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Eye Whiskies, California Wines and Brandy,
Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.
No. 31 Robertson Street, St. Paul.

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DAKOTA NEWS ITEMS

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THE FIVE STARS OF KOREISH.

An Arab sheik, owner of 100 camels, 300 horses and 1,000 sheep, always kept his encampment at some distance from his kinsmen. He had five sons and four daughters, who, as they grew, were regarded in that region as the flower of that country, so careful was their training, so thorough their accomplishments, and so pure their lives. One evening, when the father and his eldest son were returning to the encampment, having ridden nearly seventy miles in search of some camels which had strayed, they boy asked permission to speak, and then asked his father why he and his brothers and sisters were fed from day to day on dates and bread, with a strip of dry meat at noon; why the boys and girls in neighboring encampments shared this luxury and that—fresh meat, killed daily, fruits of names unknown from Yemen, and spices from the ships of India.

And his father said: "Are not your bodies strong? And cannot you ride as well as they?"

The son replied: "There is not a youth in either camp who can throw meat wrestling; and you know if I have asked to draw bridle or to dismount to-day."

His father said: "This is what your food is given for. If our fare is simple, it is that you may not be tempted to prize the food more than the strength for which the food is given."

Another day, the father of the sheik had sent a courier to all the camps to ask the attendance of his sons, and of their friends, that they might hear an ambassador who had come from Yemen. He took with him his second son, to care for the horses and to learn the methods of embassies. One day they went, one day they remained at the encampment, one day they returned. On the third day when they had ridden ten hours, they saw in the horizon the black tents of their tribe. Then the son asked leave to speak, and said to his father:

"Oh, my father, why do you sleep upon the ground, when your kindred had cushions and woven mats brought by their slaves, and had furs from the North, why, should the night be cold? Why, in our camp do we have neither furs, cushions or slaves?"

And his father said: "We sleep at night, that we may be strong to-morrow. Are not your bodies as strong, and can you not ride as well as they?"

And his son answered: "There is not a youth in their tents who can throw me in wrestling, you know if I ask to draw bridle or dismount to-day."

His father said: "This is what sleep is given to us for. If our beds are simple, it is that we may not be tempted to prize the sleep more than the strength for which the sleep is given."

At another time there came a message that the elder brother of the sheik was ill, and had sent for him. The sheik rode across the desert on the swiftest of his horses, and took with him his second son. Two days they rode, two days they watched with the dying man, two days they joined in lamentations over him, and for two days they rode on their return. On the eighth day, as the sun went down, the boy asked leave of his father to speak, and said:

"Why do my cousins dress in shawls of cashmere, in silks of Ispahan, and wear carpets of gold and pearl from Suez, while we are dressed in camel's hair, and wool of our own flocks and herds, which my sisters spin and my mother weaves?"

And his father said: "Are you not as warm as they? Are you not as strong as they? Are not your clothes as easy for running and riding?"

And the boy said: "On the evening when we came to the camp, there was a wrestling match, and I threw all my cousins in their turn; and, when the turn came round I threw them all again. We have ridden in two days so far that the ravens are weary of following. You know if I have asked to dismount or draw rein."

And his father said: "Our clothes are given to us to screen us from the sun and rain, and the pestilence which walketh in darkness. If your clothing is simpler than your kinsmen's, it is that you may not be tempted to value the thing more than the strength and swiftness for which the thing is given."

Again, the word came that the chiefs and their children should carry each his offering to the temple at Mecca. And his father, with his wife and children, and forty attendants, went to the city, with fifty camels and fifty horses. The offering that he made was bazaar and onyx and myrrh. Seventy days were they in going, in sojourning, and in returning. On the seventieth day, as they approached the date palms which they knew, the fourth son asked leave to speak to his father, and said:

"Why do the people of the city go to the mosque to worship God, and we kneel beneath the open sky?"

And his father said, and he said: "Since we left the city have either your brothers or your sisters spoken untidely?"

"Never, my father."

"Or impurely?"

"Never."

"Or meanly?"

"Never."

"Have they turned from a beggar? Have they failed to share their salt?"

"Never."

"Have they refused to their mother all that was due her?"

"Never."

"And has God seemed far away from you because the sky is higher than the temple dome?"

"Never so near, my father, as when I sleep on the sands beneath the stars."

And his father said: "The temple is built, lest in cities men forget the God of love. If you worship beneath the stars, it is that you may not be tempted to honor the stones more than Him who made the stones, to value His house more than Him who dwells everywhere."

At last the old man was sick unto death. His four eldest sons had gone with him, his households, one north, one south, one east, one west. He called his youngest son to close his eyes, and said to him:

"My son, hast thou seen Satan?"

And his son said: "Never!"

His father said: "Yet you have been at feasts of the heads of tribes, where the revels lasted many days."

The son said: "Others saw him there, but not I."

His father said: "You lived many, many months among princes of Cario, where men seek pleasure, and pay for it with money."

The son said: "Others saw him there, but not I."

The father said: "Not when I sent you to join the caravans of merchants at Medina?"

The son said: "If others saw him there, not I."

The father said: "Not when you lived among the learned men and doctors at Tabriz?"

And the son said: "If others saw him there, not I."

And his father said: "It is enough my boy, if your children are not tempted by the

Should A Baby Be Fat?

From the Scientific American.

While there is a measure of truth in the assertion that fat babies are not necessarily healthy, the following much quoted extract from a physician's letter to a Boston paper is likely to do mischief by its extravagant condemnation of fat. Speaking of fatty degeneration the physician says:—

"Most infants do become thus diseased before they are three months old. This stops the growth and leaves the 'poor dejected parents' nothing but increased weight to boast of; and when the poor little victim to his own greed and when the parents folly gets to the end of his tether he melts away like butter in a hot oven, and then it is seen how poor (in flesh) he has been all the time. Few comprehend the broad difference between flesh and fat. The first is lean meat—muscle—the result of growth; while fat—I don't care how hard and solid it may be—is the product or accumulation of unexercised excess. This is why no one bets a dollar on a fat horse or a fat man—they are 'soft' and 'can't stay.' It is every whit as true of a fat baby. The only wonder is that any infant lives days from birth. Fed by the breast but three times a day, he after birth subsists to 10 or 20 meals in the 24 hours. Before birth he grows at the rate of about 10 pounds per year, after birth he is permitted to fat at the rate of 50 pounds per year until chronic dyspepsia or some acute disease intervenes. Feet of a kitten, calf, colt, or a young robin—they are and remain while growing but little more than skin and bones and fur or feathers, because, unable to get enough to fatten them, and they never die—rarely have any sort of disease. Children are never fairly 'out of the woods' until they reach the lean stage and have pipe-stem legs and arms, with no rolls of fatty tissue anywhere about them. Could they be kept so from birth and not permitted to over-indulge, so that their appetites would always be reliable for plain food, they would have no infantile disease to trouble our pockets."

Why should the kitten, the colt, or the young robin be taken as a model of infant health, rather than the puppy, the bear cub, the pig, or the young pigeon? It is the nature of some animals to be lean and healthy; of others to be fat and healthy; and there is as marked a difference in the natural tendency of young children. Infants of the same parentage and fed at the same breast will differ in this respect—and both be healthy. Fat laid on at the rate of 50 pounds a year is quite another matter, and one not reliable, we take it, to be a common cause of anxiety. Injudicious feeding is more apt to show itself in lack of fat, and lack of proper muscular tissue as well. That sort of leanness is much too common in young humanity.

Horace Greely and the Ticket Agent.

Do Flat in the Washington Capital.

A reformed ticket agent, a man now engaged in a mercantile pursuit, and who looks back with profound melancholy and remorse to his wicked career, as he sailed in a ticket agent, told me that once, in his sinful days, he was employed at Chicago on a through line from that incorporated Boreas on the lake to New York City, which, made up of a new combination, was "buckling" against Vanderbilt. To extend its custom the combination had at Chicago a corps of able-bodied runners to seize way-farers by the throat and fetch them up to the ticket agent, where the innocent traveler was to be talked into a ticket over the combination.

One day an able-bodied ruffian came, leading up a rough-looking customer, who wished to purchase a ticket to New York by the way of Cleveland. The combination did not touch Cleveland. Evidently the old white-limbed, loose-froasted, coarse-boated countryman, with his white head and goggling look, did not know what he wanted. It was for the ticket agent to care for him; and so he rattled on with ticket in hand until the venerable, goggle-eyed old shuffle toes had extracted from a fat wallet the price and shambled awkwardly away.

"Say, old fellow," asked a friend who happened to be in the office, "do you know who sold a ticket to that?"

"Some old fool of a rascal."

"Not a bit of it! That was Horace Greely."

"Ger whicams! and he wanted to go to Cleveland."

"Yes, he's billed to lecture there, and the Tribune will give you combination the devil for the swindler who put your cheek to this hole till I find him."

Away ran the ticket agent. It was not difficult to find the hotel, at which the venerable philosopher lodged. The ticket agent found him in the reading-room poring over a late issue of the Tribune. He tapped Horace on the shoulder, and the philosopher looked up with the child-like expression of his that seemed to come out from open eyes and mouth.

"I beg your pardon," said the agent, "but I sold you a ticket to New York a while since, and I made a mistake."

"In the money, I suppose?" replied Horace, drily. "No, sir; in the route. I remembered after you left you said Cleveland."

"Now the ticket I gave you will not take you to Cleveland."

"The hell it don't," cried Greely, starting up. "Well, young man, can't tell you that would be a great disappointment to Cleveland."

"I don't know anything about that; but I did not want any man to miss his way through any fault of mine. So, I've been in every hotel in Chicago after you."

"The devil you have."

"I have. There is the right ticket. It's over a rival line. But my honor, sir, rises above trick. I bought the right ticket for you, and if you give me the old one we will be even."

"Young man," said Horace, fishing from his capacious pocket the ticket of the combination, "you are very good, come to think of it, too damned good for a ticket agent. Leave that, good young man, before your innocent nature is corrupted, or your damned Patent Sewing and Pop anger line is busted up. Go West, young man; go West."

A Sad Iowa Romance.

It was up at Melrose, in Grundy county. She was a farmer's daughter. She had said "yes" to a nice young man who worked on a neighbor's farm, and the day was set. Just before it came she loaned the nice young man \$6 to buy some fixings with. Two days after, her father met the nice young man in town and loaned him \$5 with license, but he put another girl's name in it and went off and married her on the day he agreed to marry the girl who loaned him \$6.

Secretary Evans tells an anecdote about John Marshall, who, when a fellow-passenger in the stage coach exclaimed, "We are near the birthplace of Patrick Henry; how could he fail to be an orator when born amid this grand scenery?" replied: "Young man, this scenery has been here ever since Patrick Henry was born; but there have not been any more Patrick Henrys."

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY C. A. LOUNSBERRY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Subscription Rates:
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Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50

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Ninth position, 1 cent per line per week.
Tenth position, 1 cent per line per week.

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harm, but does bring comfort through hope and love to many who would be miserable without it, and it does give strength to resist temptation and strength whereby the fallen may rise.

There is a rumor that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was about to be sold to the North Pacific. The North Pacific possesses financial strength sufficient to enable it to complete its line, and it would be the height of folly for its management to think of making such an arrangement at this time. Friendly relations exist between the two lines, and the extension and completion of the North Pacific will result greatly to the benefit of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

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with Indian agencies and military posts, and that the people and the government are required to spend large sums of money unnecessarily for railroad lines and hotel buildings because the courts are located at Fargo instead of Bismarck. In nearly all cases before the court the expense of the United States is increased more than twofold by reason of the location of the courts. Fargo instead of Bismarck, where it belongs. Not only that, but the legislature in its wisdom passed a bill four years ago locating the court at Bismarck, but the action of the legislature was changed only by a simple change of chapter number, in crossing the laws.

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head on the best of wine, and to sit under its droppings is to enjoy real pleasure. The *Hacker* is as newsworthy as it is witty, and as vigorous and brave as a western newspaper ought to be. Write "Bob" Bismarck for a specimen copy.

The democratic Congress have surrendered in the electoral court business, showing that the vote shall be counted as in anti-bellum days.

Weekly Weather Report.
Bismarck, N. D., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Fargo, N. D., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Grand Forks, N. D., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Minneapolis, Minn., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
St. Paul, Minn., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
New York, N. Y., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Portland, Ore., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Seattle, Wash., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Tacoma, Wash., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Portland, Me., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Boston, Mass., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Richmond, Va., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Nashville, Tenn., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Detroit, Mich., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Kansas City, Mo., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Omaha, Neb., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Lincoln, Neb., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Des Moines, Ia., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Sioux Falls, S. D., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Rapid City, S. D., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Spearhead, S. D., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.
Bismarck, N. D., July 1, 1891.
High, 70; Low, 50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 100.

W. H. Thurston, upon his return from Valley City, was met by his friends in a friendly manner, and the reception showed that he was not only a popular man, but a man of great ability and energy. He was met by his friends in a friendly manner, and the reception showed that he was not only a popular man, but a man of great ability and energy.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

McLean & Macnider,

Wholesale Grocers,

Steamboat and Freighters' Supplies

Milwaukee Export Beer

Drugs and Toilet Goods

W. A. Hollenback's

No. 79 Main Street

W. H. THURSTON & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers

Steamboat and Freighters Supplies a Specialty

ELGIN WATCHES

SEWING MACHINES

PERIODICALS

OF ALL KINDS

The New News Stand,

West Side of Postoff Lobby, Bismarck, N. D.

GEO. LOUNSBERRY, Prop.

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OF ALL KINDS

The New News Stand,

West Side of Postoff Lobby, Bismarck, N. D.

GEO. LOUNSBERRY, Prop.

Leading Dailies from all parts of the country constantly on hand, and a complete line of Periodicals.

THE BRACELET.

Why I lie about thy wrist,
Julia, this my silken twist,
For what other reason is't
But to show thee how, in part,
Thou art my captive art?
Thy bond-slave is my heart.

'Tis but silk that binds thee,
Snap the thread and thou art free,
But 'tis otherwise with me.

I am bound and fast bound,
So that from thee I can not go;
If I could, I would not so!

—Thos. Herriot.

IMPOUNDED.

Sunset Rock—almost all New England villages can boast of a Sunset Rock—was a low, gray tumulus, crowning the top of the long hill on whose eastern slope lay the hamlet of Tevorton. Hamlet, I call it, but it called itself a town, even as a dwarf may call himself an old man by virtue of the years he has seen; but for all its century of experience, Tevorton was, for size and importance, a hamlet still. Standing on Sunset Rock and looking westward, the first thing that met the eye was a low stone wall, pierced with iron doors, above which rose the head-stones and long uncultivated grasses of a neglected grave-yard. Beyond lay a tract of meadow-land, on whose surface granite boulders were more conspicuous than was the crisp stony herbage that imbedded them. Further still, the land dipped into an orchard-hung valley, beyond which rose a group of nobly formed hills, belted by forests, and raising sharply defined, pointed crests to the sky. To the north, stretched a fat blue expanse of distance, clothed with villages, with here and there tracks of dark woodland, and in one or two places the silver gleam of distant ponds. It was a beautiful landscape, especially in the afternoon light of golden September, and the wonder was that only two persons had cared to take the easy walk for the purpose of enjoying it. These persons were girls, of about the same height and age, who, as they climbed the long hill, side by side, kept close together, as though contact was dear and desirable to them both.

Of the same age and height, yet nothing could be more dissimilar than the types to which Judith Adams and Kitty Rouch respectively belonged—a dissimilarity which, however, rather helped than hindered their friendship, as differences in kind often do. Judith was strong and fair, with honest blue eyes, and steady, sensible face, which, without beauty, had the attraction of womanliness in its every line and curve. Kitty, vivid, impulsive, quick-tongued, with the dew of feeling and the gleam of fun always ready to leap to her brown eyes and mobile mouth, possessed about her person a certain charm and of the defect which is popularly attributed to the artistic temperament. Without claim to absolute genius, she had undisputed talent, and of a very versatile character. Attempting many things, she, up to a certain point, succeeded in all. Her quick, deft, nervous fingers found nothing difficult; but this very facility was a disadvantage and a danger, and held her back from real proficiency. To Judith, whose mind and body were of slower habit, Kitty appeared a sort of miracle. Kitty herself knew better, and had moments in which she despised her own short-comings, most heartily. This afternoon she was in especially dispirited mood.

"So, as I am sure to make a mistake either way, and do something I ought not, and which I shall regret afterwards, I have decided to go," she was saying to Judith.

"But why, if you feel so badly about it?" persisted her friend.

"I've told you already. I go because I am afraid to stay. If I do, I shall get into some sort of a awful scrape, I am convinced. Either I shall say 'yes' and be sorry, or else I shall say 'no' and be sorry still. The only safe way is to say nothing till my mind is made up, and I can't do that without going away; but, oh dear! it's a great bother, when we are so comfortable here, and I do so hate the idea of leaving Susan, and getting in with the Ribbons and all that set!"

"Well, I must say again that I do not understand it," persisted the practical Judith.

"You don't want to say 'yes,' and you don't want to say 'no' and all the time you like Ben—am I sure you do? If I was in your place, I think I should know my own mind better, and what I wanted to say, Kitty."

"Of course you would, you wise old Ditha. If it was your Ben instead of my Ben, don't I know exactly how things would be? You would weigh the matter duly, taking the afternoons for it, so as not to interfere with your nights' rest; you would take it to church with you, and pray over it, or perhaps open the Bible at random, and read a passage 'for direction,' as Aunt Persis used to recommend, then having made up your mind, you would bring your Benjamin up here some fine day, sit down on that rock there (taking the precaution to pour a blanket-shawl first for fear of dampness), draw off your gloves fix your eyes on 'Middle Mountain, and utter a pensive 'Yes.' And you would come down the hill on Ben's arm, and be happy ever after, and what is more, deserve it. But, oh dear! me and my Ben—"

"Kitty, for shame! Well, what about you and your Ben?"

"Nothing. Only I am I, and he is he, so we can't and we won't settle it in that fashion. I wish I could be you, Ditha, and do as you would do; it would doubtless be a great deal better for me. But what's the use of wishing? It can't be, it isn't possible. I am, and must continue to be, my bad, foolish, contradictory self; and you are an angel." (Here a sweet embrace.) "I don't know how I feel, or what I want, and shan't know till I can get off somewhere to a distance, and put that boy in proper perspective. He is too near by half as it is now; he blinds and bewilders me. I can't see clearly, or determine; so, discretion being the better part of valor, I shall flee." Kitty spoke merrily; but Judith, without turning her head, felt sure that the tears were not far from her eyes.

"Oh, you Kitty Cat! Well, if you must, you must; but what shall I do without you?" she said. Then, after a pause: "Well, here we are at top. Let's climb the rock, Kitty, and sit just where we sat that first night when there was that remarkable yellow sunset, the night when Ben—Why, what's the matter?" in a changed voice, for Kitty, stopping short, had given a sharp exclamation of pain.

"Oh, Judith, how unlucky!—that stone turned under my foot, and I've twisted my ankle, I'm afraid. Help me to sit down. Perhaps the pain will go off in a minute or two."

But the pain did not quite go, though Judith unbentoned the boot, and chafed the slender ankle in her own warm hands.

"It's better, though," declared Kitty, after a while. "It's decidedly better, and I can walk, I think, if you will let me hold your arm."

But the first step brought renewed paleness, and a groan.

"What shall we do?" said the troubled Judith.

"My dear goosey, don't look so terrified. It's a simple enough business. I shall sit here quietly—the ankle does well enough while I keep still—and you will please go down the hill to the Barrett farm, and get Mrs. Barrett to send little Seth to Mr. Barrett, wherever he happens to be, and ask

him to 'tackle up' the carry-all and fetch me. That's all that's necessary, dear, so don't be worried. Only you'd better start at once, for the afternoon is getting on. Stay, though. Before you go, couldn't you help me to a less conspicuous place than this? Somehow I don't fancy the idea of sitting here alone to be stared at by the people in the Mountain House stage as they go by. Oh, I know. There's the old Pound; I'll go there."

"The old Pound?"

"Didn't you know that that thing over there was the Pound? Dear me! I've known about it ever since that first afternoon Ben told me. It always seemed rather interesting, somehow, but I never took the trouble to go inside before. They haven't used it for years, I believe, but it will make a very good retreat till you come back, just as good as if I was a cow." And laughing gaily, though with a brow twisted by pain, Kitty hopped across the road, and into the small walled inclosure opposite. "There! that is beautiful," she declared, dropping into a corner. "This wall makes a good back for me to lean against, and no one but you will suspect that I am here. Don't mind and don't heat yourself. Ditha, or you'll have a headache to-morrow. I'm doing very nicely, and don't mind waiting a bit. Take your time."

With this injunction, Judith departed. For a few moments her footsteps were audible on the stony road; then they died away, and perfect quiet took possession of the hill-top and the old Pound, broken only by the drowsy chirp of grasshoppers in the soft yellow grass. So silent was it that when a flying bird skimmed across the wall with a sharp call to his kind, Kitty quite started in her corner. About her stretched a carpet of low aromatic growths—tansy and sweet fern and white-blossomed immortelles, with here and there a tall spike of golden-rod flanking its yellow flag. The sun was nearing the horizon now. Crimson tints flashed the soft valley distance, and little flocks of rose and purple cloudlets began to flock the pure sky overhead. After a while Kitty heard the rattle of the stage wheels and the snap of the driver's whip, as it crunched up on the steep road. Then came silence again, broken, a little later, by the sound of distant voices, which she guessed to be those of people on the lower cross-roads; but they did not come near her retreat; nor was she startled when a soft thud of hoofs drew near, till a loud "Haw!" close to her ear, made her jump, and at the same moment a big cow vaulted into the Pound with a bounce and a clatter. There was a rattle of bars, a dance of boyish boots on the road, and before Kitty could realize the situation, and scream, it was too late. The boots were far down the hill, and there was she, Kitty Rouch, shut—yes, actually shut—into the old Tevorton Pound, with a red Ayrshire—she, whose horror from childhood had been a cow, to whom the fear of a lion was as nothing in comparison! It was too terrible.

Fright, no less than her disabled ankle, kept her perfectly motionless. Even had she been able to stir, nothing would have induced her to reduce the distance by an inch which lay between herself and the terrific creature which was now cropping the immortelles in the immediate neighborhood of the gateway. Frozen by fear, she sat, her one hope being that Judith might return soon, when suddenly the sound of many footsteps on the road restored her faculties of speech, or rather of *acrecch*, and with wild and despo energy, she screamed, "Oh, please come here, whoever you are!"

"Come where?" asked a voice; and above the wall, close, very close, to Kitty's corner, appeared a head—a well-known, determined, handsome head, with thick wavy auburn hair and beard, whose ends melted into warmer color still—the head, in short, of Ben Hazard, the son of an old Tevorton farmer, whom Kitty was proposing to marry the next day save one. Poor Kitty! running was the last thing possible now.

"Why, whatever does this mean?" he demanded, while Kitty, flushed and half crying, between pain, vexation, and alarm, faltered forth a lame explanation.

"So Judith went to get Mr. Barrett and the carry-all," she concluded. "And I came in here to be out of the way, and then some one turned that dreadful cow in, and oh, please, won't you drive her out? I am so afraid of cows! and I am expecting every minute that she will discover I am here, and then upon me!"

Had Ben Hazard had a good fortune to be born a deacon or so earlier in the century, he would probably have made a valuable addition to that large force of generals which shed such lustre on our Union arms, so rapid was his grasp of the strategical situation, and his assumption of its key.

"I think that would hardly be right," he said. "It would be an interference with the town authorities, and make trouble. But I'll tell you what I'll do—artfully; I'll sit here on the wall close beside you, and if the animal makes the least attempt at violence, I will jump over and protect you, even if it costs me the last drop of my blood!"

"Ben, don't be absurd. I would much rather have the cow turned out, or be helped out myself."

"It would never do; trust me, it would never do," persisted the audacious lover. "And you know you may feel perfectly safe when you have me within a foot of you. I am not at all afraid of cows."

Within a foot! Ben might well say so. He was leaning over the wall now, and the bright hazel eyes were very near indeed to Kitty's downcast brown lashes.

"Now tell me," proceeded Ben, dropping the bantering tone for one much more tender. "Tell me, Kitty dear, dearest Kitty, what did you mean by planning to go away, day after to-morrow, without saying a word about it to me?"

"How did you know?"

Mrs. Burnett gave me a hint; she felt sorry for me, I suppose; but I should have known somehow if she hadn't. How could you do so? Why did you, dear?"

"Ben, I'll tell you," said Kitty, with sudden resolution. "I was—I was going away because I'm afraid to stay near you any longer just now. I don't know my own mind. I'm afraid of making a mistake."

"The mistake of saying 'no' to me?"

"Or 'yes.' The truth is, Ben, I love you so much when I am with you. I can't judge, can't tell, how it is. I want to look soberly at the thing, to decide as a rational woman should in a matter of consequence."

"Kitty, there is nothing rational about love. I don't want you to decide in that way. If you do, all is up with me. How cruel of you to think to rob me of my own chance! Don't I know that once you leave me and go away, I shall seem in your eyes the unworthy creature that I am, that all men must be of anything so precious as your self, your love, your sweetness, your pure ardor, against calm judgment and common sense in making you feel that with all my faults, and little as I deserve it, I love you so much as to be worth just a little for love's sake. Oh, Kitty, listen—don't go!"

"Ah, Ben," cried Kitty, flushed, quivering, pleased, moved, "I ought not!" But precisely at this juncture the red Ayrshire raised her head, gave a moo which to Kitty's ears was like a threatening roar, and charged at a brisk trot directly toward their corner.

Kitty's words broke into wild shriek, as, jumping to her feet in complete disregard of the aproned ankle, she started toward her hands and cried, "Oh, Ben, save me! save me!"

In one second he was over the wall. An-

other saw the cow in full retreat, and Kitty in his arms.

"Take me away," she sobbed, hiding her eyes on his shoulder.

"Will you promise not to go?—will you promise to listen to all I want to say?" demanded the wary Ben.

"Oh, yes, anything dear Ben. I'll promise anything if only you will help me to a safe place, away from that devouring beast," quavered Kitty.

No exact report exists with regard to the proceedings of the next few minutes. Suffice it to say that when Judith, speeding on in advance of the carry-all, reached the scene of action a quarter of an hour later, she stood transfixed at the spectacle of Kitty, sitting on the topmost ledge of Sunset Rock, her hand fast held in Ben's and such a pair of happy eyes and blazing cheeks as could only betoken a crisis of blissful description.

"Why, how did—Ben, when did you get here, and how did you find out where Kitty was?" demanded the amazed Judith.

"It was the cow," explained Ben, waving his hand toward the Pound. "I'm going down now to order a pair of silver-gilt tips to her horns."

"Yes, it was the cow, it really was," added Kitty, the sparkle of fun displacing the lingering dew in her brown eyes—"It was all the cow. Had it not been for that dreadful animal over there, and the mean advantage which Ben took of my helplessness and my unprotected situation, I should never have been so—"

She paused for a word.

"Happy?" suggested the daring Ben.

"And then, Judith notwithstanding, Ben kissed her."

The carry-all wheels were now heard on the road below, and Ben helped Kitty to her feet. As he did so, the cow in the Pound lifted her head and gave a prolonged moo-o-o-o.

"Her blessing on the engagement," whispered Ben, as he lifted his fiancée into the carriage.

And to this day, when any little tiff arises between the married lovers—who are lovers still—Kitty, with a pretty sauciness, is wont to shake her head and murmur, "Ah, that red cow! she has much to answer for!"—*Harper's Bazar*.

A Common Mispronunciation.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

"There goes Parnell, the Irish agitator!" observed a gentleman on the seat before me, in a railroad car. "Parnell is it?" replied his companion. "That is Mr. Parnell," whispered the lady behind me to her daughter. "Mr. Parnell. Ah!" Now here were four persons, educated people evidently, who in the course of two minutes mispronounced a plain English name. It is always annoying to hear the accent misplaced on a name, whether local or personal. We Americans seem to have taken a fancy for throwing the accent in family names on the last syllable, if possible, in defiance of all sound rules of good sense or good taste. These two qualities, by the bye, are very closely allied. You never can have good taste without good sense as the foundation. False taste is inevitably absurd. Now this common mispronunciation of names ending in *ell* has neither good sense nor good taste in its favor. It is opposed to the spirit of our mother tongue. Last year I had a nephew in love with a charming girl, Miss Brownell; of course she was Lily Brownell to her lover. For three months I heard Tom mispronounce her name, or that of her family, a dozen times a day. A few months later, as ill luck would have it, his sister was courted by Harry Bedell, pronounced Bedell, of course. Now Brownell and Bedell are good English names, and should have good English pronunciation. Bedell is no doubt the same as Beadle. Many English names ending in *ell* were originally connected with the common nouns *well* or *will*. The governor of the state of New York to-day is Governor Cornell. The university in Western New York is Cornell University. We have known a Judge Hubbard. Liddell and Waddell are instances of the same fancy. Little's Magazine travels over half the country. But the propensity to throw the accent on the last syllable is not confined to names ending in *ell*. 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of the business over one hundred dollars in a single
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engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with
which they are able to make money. You can engage
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to us at once. All furnished free. Address: Tarr &
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Monitor Plow Works
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Farm Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Horse Rakes,
Plow, Road Scrapers, etc. The F. K. L. Plow
is the best of its kind. This Plow contains some
new features and improvements, and is such a
heavy. The lightest iron frame and only adjustable
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Patent Adjustable Solid Beam—Patent Solid Double
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THE HOUSE AND FARM.
Some New Recipes.
TO REMOVE PIMPLES.—Two ounces of
bicarbonate of soda, one drachm of glycer-
ine, one ounce of spermaceti ointment.
CURRY AND KIDNEY.—Remove every
particle of fat from the kidneys, cut in
squares, put them in salt and water for
thirty minutes, then in the fair stove to
cook in clear cold water. When cooked add one
onion and one apple.
ICELAND MOSS CHOCOLATE.—Dissolve
one ounce of Iceland moss in one pint of
boiling milk; boil one ounce of chocolate
for five minutes in one pint of boiling
water; thoroughly mix the two, and give it
to the invalid night and morning. This is
a highly nutritive drink for invalids.
BROILED TRIPE.—Cut up honey-comb
tripe into pieces from three to four inches
wide; rub a little oil or melted butter over
them, dredge them in flour, and broil over
a charcoal fire; squeeze a little lemon-juice
over each piece, and serve. Never broil
tripe over a hard coal fire; the gases arising
from the coal spoil the flavor of the tripe,
making it indigestible and unpalatable.
DRY APPLE PUDDING.—Wash ten
ounces of apples well in warm water. Boil
them in a quart of water. When soft, add
ten ounces of sugar, eight ounces of butter,
the juice and grated rind of two lemons.
When cold and ready to bake, add five
well-beaten eggs. Bake with or without
pastry. Ten ounces of apples will make a
common-size pudding.
IRISH POTATO PIE.—One pound mashed
potatoes, rubbed through a colander; one
pound butter, creamed with sugar; six eggs,
white and yolks separately; one lemon,
squeezed into the potatoes while hot; one
cupful of milk; one teaspoonful of nutmeg,
and the same of mace; two cupfuls white
sugar; bake in open shells of paste; to be
eaten cold.
HAIR INVIGORATOR.—A wash to stimu-
late the growth of the hair in case of bald-
ness is made from equal parts of the tincture
of sulphate of quinine—five grains in an
ounce of alcohol. For those who will use
hair oil, pure sperm oil of the very finest
quality, is the best. This must be procured
in proper freshness and cannot fail being a
powerful hair invigorator.

What is Glucose
An eastern agricultural journal in an-
swering the question says: The establish-
ment of several factories, and the great
profits in its production lead to this inquiry.
The cost of a factory may be anywhere from
\$10,000 to \$300,000. One costing \$100,-
000 should use 1,000 bushels of corn a day,
and the production of glucose should be
simply enormous, for the greater portion of
the corn is saved. There is no process by
which glucose and starch may both be ob-
tained, but either may be thought there is
a greater weight of refuse in starch making
than in glucose making. The process of
making glucose is to grind the corn and
soak it in pure water. It is then passed
through rollers to extract all the moisture
and starch. The extract is then boiled, and
after it is purified it becomes, according to
the treatment, either a syrup or glucose—a
hard, waxy substance nearly as sweet as
sugar. The refuse corn is sold for feed.

HORTICULTURAL.
Cultivation of Grapes, Apples, Strawberries,
etc.
At the recent meeting of the Minnesota
Horticultural Society the committee on
apples, reported; for general planting,
Wealthy and Duchess.
For planting in limited quantities, in east-
ern and central Minnesota, Tetofsky and
Hans.
For planting in limited quantities in south-
ern and eastern Minnesota, Hans, Tetofsky,
Plumb's Cider, St. Lawrence and Walbridge.
The list of crabs for general cultivation was
finally adopted as follows: Beecher's
Sweet, Orange Early Strawberry, Whitney's
No 28, Minnesota.
For planting in limited quantities: Coni-
cal, Hesper Blue, Virginia, were adopted.
An animated discussion took place on a
resolution to discard the Transcendent and
Hyslop crabs from the list for general cul-
tivation. Its retention was urged by Messrs.
Latham, Stevens, Fuller, and others, while
Messrs. Harris, Gibbs, Pearce, Underwood
and others thought it ought to be discarded.
The latter had the majority, and it was
dropped. It was recommended, however,
for cultivation where it would not blight,
and the resolution was carried by a bare
majority.
The following varieties were recommended
as quite exempt from blight: Orange,
Beech's Sweet, Conical Whitney No 20,
Minnesota, Early Strawberry, Virginia.
Varieties quite liable to blight, Trans-
cendent.
The following grapes were recommended
for general cultivation: Delaware, Concord
& Jansenville, on account of its earliness and
hardiness.
For planting in limited quantities: Word-
en, Champion, Rogers Nos. 15 and 19,
Champion and Lady.
Moor's Early was recommended for trial.
The following list of raspberries was re-
commended for general planting: Black,
Doolittle, Seneca, Mammoth, Chester, red,
Philadelphia and Turner. Currants, red,
red Dutch, Victoria; white, white grapes;
black, black Naples.

Point in Curing Meats for Home Use.
From Farm and Fireside.
There is a growing demand for country
cured hams and bacon by those who have
ample means to pay the highest price for
what they desire to consume. As the de-
mand for "gilt edged" butter is gradually
increasing in a greater ratio than the popu-
lation, it is safe to infer that there is to be
money made in selling "fancy pork," prop-
erly cured and delivered by special contract
to hotels, restaurants, and private families
who are willing to pay an extra price for it,
rather than depend upon procuring it in the
ordinary markets. These remarks will ap-
ply not only to pork, mutton, and poultry,
but in some degree to beef also.
As to the best time to kill the hogs, set-
tled weather, when the wind is west or
northwest, is preferable. If any people are
skeptical in regard to killing their hogs
when the moon is on the decrease, so that
the pork will "shrink" when it is being sold,
the safest way will be to keep up a
steady growth from weaning time to killing-
time; for if this is not done, and they are
fattened rapidly during the two or three
months preceding the killing, and are de-
fined exercise, the flesh will be more or less
puffy and the meat will be more or less
gelatinous matter, which, and having had
time to become hard and firm, when the
meat is being boiled (because of its sol-
ubility) cause the cells of the pork to con-
tract, or, in other words, "shrink in the
pot." Give only sufficient food to satisfy
hunger the night before butchering and
none at all the following morning.
As to the best method of killing, the bul-
let is better than the axe, though the ma-
jority of farmers prefer to use neither. In
the latter case two men turn the hog upon
its back, and while one holds the fore legs,
which are slightly drawn back, the other
the hind ones, the third person, an experi-

The Taste For Testing Butter
From the American Dairyman.
There can be no doubt about the ability of
any man to cultivate his senses. Hunters
learn to see with accuracy great distances;
sea sailors; and musicians bring the sense
of hearing up to the first degree of per-
fection. Blind men often become so proficient
that they can tell the color of a garment by
simply feeling of it, while men employed
in the business of buying and selling great
quantities of butter, learn not only to
grade and tell the maker of each lot, but
in some instances they can tell almost to
day the exact age of each lot. This is very
simply and efficiently done by cultivating
the sense of taste. We once heard of an
instance where a wine taster, a man who
was very proficient in this art, being called
in to pass judgment on a hoghead of wine,
decided there was a slight, very slight, taste
of iron in the wine. This was not believed
by the owner of the wine until the case was
empty, and he found a small iron key in
the bottom of it. We do not expect every
butter maker to attain to such a high
height of perfection in the art of tasting his
there is one thing he should do, and that is
study the subject. To do this, let him taste
all the fine butter he can get hold of, and
not with the set notion in his head that his
is finer, but with an honest effort to find
wherein this lot differs from his own make.
Has it a stronger butter taste, or has it as it
usually has to him a more insipid taste—a
little too fine perhaps for his taste? If so,
he should get his wife to do the tast-
ing. When you hear of a man taking a
premium at a fair or dairy convention, and
winter, ride over, if it is ten miles away,
and examine his butter. Taste it over and
over again until you catch its peculiarities.
Take some home, if you can get it for love
or money, and taste and talk it over with the
members of your family. Some of them
will be able to point out correctly the essence
of the butter, and ten to one you will be able
to catch the essence of the thing and be able
to do it yourself.
In cultivating the taste for testing butter,
one thing must be born in mind. Do not
choose as the best article that which is most
liked by your own family. They may have
their peculiar notions. What you want to
do is to study the tastes of your customers,
and make your butter come up to their re-
quirements, no matter what opinion you
may have of their judgment on the sub-
ject. It is far easier to adapt yourself to
them than to force customers to take your
butter against their will. They will not do
it.

Decorative Art for Women.
From the Boston Traveller.
In thinking of all the wants of the world
one is sometimes led to think seriously of
the girls who want to help themselves. There
are so many women who seek congenial
labor—something that while self-supporting
shall be sufficiently refined and agreeable to
permit one to live while getting a living,
and it is to these young women one longs at
times to speak. The arts and professions
are now thrown widely open to all who wish
to enter. To high art genius alone opens the
gate. To the professions only a superior
intellect and a force of an unwearied en-
ergy can create success. But in the field of
the decorative arts—wood-carving, Kensing-
ton needle-work, china-painting—lies a
work especially suited to women's taste,
accuracy and refinement lead them to love
this work. There is a salutary change of
popular sentiment regarding work within

Inequalities of Representation.
From the New York Tribune.
It is now seventeen years since Nevada
was made a state, yet the census of last year
shows that her population is only 62,265—
an increase of less than 20,000 since 1870.
At this rate of growth she will not get the
number of inhabitants now required in
other states for a single representative in
Congress until 1920. Meanwhile she casts
one vote in the house and one in the Sen-
ate. New York with 5,083,173 inhabitants
has thirty-five votes in the two houses of
the national legislature. Each vote has
behind it 145,233 people. Each of Nevada's
three votes has behind it only 20,755 people.
The inhabitants of Nevada may therefore
be said to exercise seven times as much
power in the business of legislation for the

sharp pointed knife, makes a cut across the
neck just in front of the breast-bone and
thrusts the knife directly into the heart, so
that the heart will speedily bleed to death.
That the heart is reached is indicated by
the dark color of the blood. In scalding, a
slow scald is better than a quick one. In
dressing black ones the water should not
be quite so hot as in scalding white ones.
Some begin cutting up as fast as they kill,
and salt while warm, but the majority do
not until the carcass is thoroughly cooled,
but not frozen. Take out the chine, or
back bone, and if too fat, a strip may be
taken off for lard. The parts designed for
slicing down as pickled pork should be cut
in small pieces four to eight inches square,
bacon, first take out the ribs and shoulders, di-
vide the side lengthwise about half way up,
the upper portion being reserved for salting
down in the barrel.
When picking pork use new barrels; oth-
erwise scald, drain, and turn them bottom
up over a few burning coals to sweeten them.
Cover the bottom of the barrel with good
salt—the Kanawha is preferred in the blue
grass region of Kentucky. Pack in a layer
of salt, placing it on the edge, skin out,
putting some salt between the ribs and the
back and on each layer of ribs, and then on
other of meat, and so on. Cover the top
well, weight down with a hard, smooth
rock, and at the expiration of four or five
days cover with a brine strong enough to
float an egg. Pork packers use salt only at
the rate of forty pounds of imported or for-
ty-five pounds of domestic coarse salt to ev-
ery one hundred and ninety-five pounds of
green meat.
For curing hams I invariably had
excellent success by pursuing the following
method: Spread out the hams, shoulders,
and side meat and let it cool in the cellar,
or where it will not freeze. Let it remain
twenty-four hours. Put the side meat in a
pork barrel and salt liberally. Bulk up the
bacon pieces, first rubbing them all over
with the same mixture hereinafter describ-
ed for hams. Let the bacon lie in bulk two
weeks, then rub with the mixture, and then
again at the beginning of the fourth week.
At the end of the sixth week smoke. When
the hams weigh from fifteen to twenty
pounds, take a large dish pan and put in
to it eight quarts of salt, eight pounds of
coarse-grained brown sugar, and eight
ounces of pulverized saltpetre, and mix
in sufficient warm water to make it of
the consistency of soft mush. Set the hams
and shoulders one at a time in the pan, and
rub the mixture well in, and see that no
part of the meat, especially about the ham,
is overlooked. Pile the hams, flesh side
up, and let them remain from three to five
days, according to the weather. Put them
in a barrel cleansed as described for pick-
led pork, then pour in enough brine, which
has been previously boiled, strained, and
cooled, to cover them. Let them remain
in the brine not less than four weeks nor
more than six. I then wash, drain, and
hang them, hook or small end downward,
not lower than six feet above the slow fire
made of green hickory, sugar maple, chips,
or corn cobs. The fire is kept well cov-
ered with wood ashes, the object being to
dry the hams as well as smoke them. Smoke
when the smoking should be discontinued,
except in many weather, when an occasion-
al smoke for drying will be needed. Two
weeks of continuous smoking during the
daytime when the weather is clear will be
sufficient.

THE OLD IRON DUKE.
Memories of Wellington, his Ways and Say-
ings as Soldier and Statesman.
Lord Grey, who spent the flower of his
manhood in caviling at Wellington, once
took up a volume of the duke's dispatches.
After perusing many pages he said, in an-
swer to a question as to what he thought of
them: "In my opinion he was the greatest
man that ever lived." Perhaps the queen
is the one person now living who would
agree with Lord Grey. Her Majesty shed
tears when she heard that "the good, gray
head which all men knew" would no longer
be seen on this earth, and spoke of him in
terms which have rarely been applied to
even Caesar or Napoleon.

"He is too great to be a subject," said Na-
poleon in 1815. "He will change the
dynasty." The sentence has sometimes
been quoted in illustration of Napoleon's
ignorance of England. But the truth is,
Napoleon knew perfectly well what he was
saying, and the probability is that Well-
ington might have changed the dynasty.
He did not for three reasons: He was too good
a man, too unimpaired, too satisfied with
the position he had actually acquired. The
lack of imagination is indeed the most se-
rious defect in the character of Wellington.
Curiously enough he was never very popu-
lar with his men—they admired rather than
loved him. Nelson was simply worshipped
by the sailors he led to victory. A certain
coldness of demeanor which sometimes
amounted to positive haughtiness was the
reason which prevented the establishment
of sympathetic relations between Well-
ington and his officers. After his elevation to
the peerage he was commonly spoken of in
camp as "the Peer," partly, no doubt, to
distinguish him from certain lords who
were not peers. But what mortal seaman
would ever have dreamed of calling "No!"
the Peer?

That part of Wellington's life which has
been the most visited with censure is his
civil career; unjustly, as I think. He no
doubt committed grave faults, but he was
honest and courageous to a degree. A cu-
rious instance of the latter quality may be
seen in his conversation with George IV.,
who conceived that his "honor" forbade
him to accept Canning as a minister. "I
can't, Arthur, I can't," as a gentleman—can
17? "Your Majesty is not a gentleman,"
replied the duke to the startled king, and
proceeded to explain to him that a sover-
eign was not a gentleman, because some-
thing more. The king gave way. On a
subsequent occasion the duke showed
equal courage, but more tact. George IV.,
as is well known, labored under the hallu-
cination that he had been present at Water-
loo. One day at a state banquet he made
this amazing statement, and appealed to
the duke for confirmation. "Your Majes-
ty has often told me so," replied Well-
ington.

He was very hospitable, especially at
Walmer, but had his own notions on the
subject of equality. Thus he had once
asked Grist to come down (in a profession-
al capacity) to entertain some illustrious
guests whom he was expecting. On Grist's
arrival the duke was very civil to the lady
and asked her, among other questions, at
what hour she would like to dine? Grist re-
plied (with her most gracious smile) that
his grace's hour, whatever it might be,
would perfectly suit her. The duke bowed
and the prima donna became his guest; but
he had not at all intended it. And yet he
once asked a clock-maker, who had come
to repair the clock at Walmer, to dinner,
though this invitation, too, is believed to
have originated in a mistake. The
duke fancied that the head of
famous firm had arrived in person to do the
work, and issued the invitation accordingly.
It was, however, a mere artisan who had been
sent, but the Duke was too good natured and
too much of a gentleman to withdraw it
when he learned the facts. "He is a man of
science," quoth Wellington, and that was
enough for him. It was a high honor—for
which any human being might suppose, would
have almost given a day of his life—except
the epicurean Lord Serton. That noble-
man had a very poor opinion of the Duke,
whom he once asked to dinner—to one of
those exquisite little banquets which he
alone knew how to give. Lord Serton was
much piqued at the Duke's evident want of
appreciation of his cook's triumphs, and at
length asked the old soldier point blank if
it seemed excellent, that for his part, he
never paid any attention to what he ate.
"Why," said Lord Serton (with an exor-
bitant air), "to a friend to whom he told the story, 'did
he come and dine with me, then?'"
The Duke, as stated above, admitted "men
of science"—also "lawyers," who seemed
to him possessed of a subtle craft beyond
his own powers. His political adversary,
Brougham, he almost loved "for the learn-
ing that was in him." On one occasion he
ventured to "spar" with the Chancellor, and
was worsted. "My lord," he said, "you
will be remembered in history, not for your
exercises in abolishing slavery, or reform-
ing the law, or changing our constitution—
but simply from giving your name to
a new style of carriage." And
your Grace will not be remembered
for Salamanca, or Victoria, or Waterloo,
but for a new style of boot." "D—n
the boots, I had forgotten them," naively
replied Wellington. A few days before he
died he boasted that "he could do whatever
any other man could do," and was always
rather vain of his health and physical
strength. His death was quite unex-
pected, at least by himself, and it is said his
life might have been prolonged had he been
in London instead of at Walmer, where
help was not handy. When he was dead
some one spoke lightly of him in the pres-
ence of Lord Russell, who had always been
in opposition to him. "Don't blaspheme,"
replied the Whig leader, curiously.

Point in Curing Meats for Home Use.
From Farm and Fireside.
There is a growing demand for country
cured hams and bacon by those who have
ample means to pay the highest price for
what they desire to consume. As the de-
mand for "gilt edged" butter is gradually
increasing in a greater ratio than the popu-
lation, it is safe to infer that there is to be
money made in selling "fancy pork," prop-
erly cured and delivered by special contract
to hotels, restaurants, and private families
who are willing to pay an extra price for it,
rather than depend upon procuring it in the
ordinary markets. These remarks will ap-
ply not only to pork, mutton, and poultry,
but in some degree to beef also.
As to the best time to kill the hogs, set-
tled weather, when the wind is west or
northwest, is preferable. If any people are
skeptical in regard to killing their hogs
when the moon is on the decrease, so that
the pork will "shrink" when it is being sold,
the safest way will be to keep up a
steady growth from weaning time to killing-
time; for if this is not done, and they are
fattened rapidly during the two or three
months preceding the killing, and are de-
fined exercise, the flesh will be more or less
puffy and the meat will be more or less
gelatinous matter, which, and having had
time to become hard and firm, when the
meat is being boiled (because of its sol-
ubility) cause the cells of the pork to con-
tract, or, in other words, "shrink in the
pot." Give only sufficient food to satisfy
hunger the night before butchering and
none at all the following morning.
As to the best method of killing, the bul-
let is better than the axe, though the ma-
jority of farmers prefer to use neither. In
the latter case two men turn the hog upon
its back, and while one holds the fore legs,
which are slightly drawn back, the other
the hind ones, the third person, an experi-

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